

IN a former Paper I have laid it down as a Thing certain, That from general Principles so clear as to be absolutely incontrovertible, it might be demonstrated, That those in the Administration are, and that those who oppose them are not, Friends to the People of Britain. When I laid this down, I at the same time owned that Leisure was then wanting to produce the Arguments proper to sustain it, which would have led me too far from the Subject then in view; but as this is the main Question in our present Political Disputes, I thought it my Duty not to delay the Publick long, before I produced my Reasons for what I had asserted; and I have therefore resolved to employ the present Paper in setting this Point in as clear a Light as I may.

It is, I conceive, a Maxim, the Truth of which will not be questioned, That the main End of Society is to preserve the Members thereof in peaceable Possession of their just Rights. In order to this, Power is vested in the Government, and Obedience is paid to Laws. All who pretend therefore to be Friends to the People, pretend at the same time to be Friends to Society; for I presume that all the glorious Epithets which are bestowed on Liberty, are bestowed on it as it is consistent with Society; otherwise Freedom would be no Blessing, as we see it is not to *Hotentots*, and other Savages, who were never accounted happy by any civilized People. If therefore the Schemes, Discourses, and Actions of any Set of Men, are such as tend to promote the Welfare of Society, or, as I expressed it before, tend to preserve Mankind in the Possession of their just Rights, such a Party may be affirmed to be *Patriots, Friends to the People, Lovers of their Country*; but if their Schemes, Discourses, and Actions, have visibly another or contrary Tendency, then they do not deserve these Titles, let their Pretences to them be ever so plausible, or ever so loud.

THE very Idea of Society includes that of Government: We cannot figure to ourselves any Commonwealth subsisting without Laws; nor can we conceive how Laws can operate on the People, unless the Execution of them be delegated to certain Men. It is true, that in as much as Laws are only to be executed by Men, they are liable to be ill executed; but how shall we help this? We cannot invoke Angels to undertake this Trust; and, since we cannot, it is in vain for us to repine at it, or to lose those Benefits which do evidently result from our Obedience to Laws, though they are not dispensed by Persons infallible. Such therefore as laying hold on a Misfortune incident to us as Men, and consequently out of our Power to avoid, endeavour to ridicule Government out of the World, by representing those who execute it as Monsters, and such as submit to it as Slaves; those, I say, are no Friends to Society, and consequently no Friends to the People. I say further, that as all Government is built upon Authority, try, so those who endeavour to take away the Authority of Magistrates, do in effect subvert Government, though they may leave those Magistrates their Titles, and their useless Ensigns. From hence I conclude, that if any Set of People rake upon them the Authority of Magistrates in such a Manner as to destroy the Authority; or, which is the same Thing, to eradicate from the People's Minds that Respect they were formerly paid to the King; Set of Men, though they may call themselves Lovers of Liberty, and Friends of their Country, are in Reality Enemies to the People, because they destroy that which is evident

from their taking away that whereby Society subsists, The *Awe of Magistrates and Laws*; for these are inseparable; for a *Magistrate without Law, is a Tyrant*; as *Law without a Magistrate, is a Dead Letter*.

As it is the End of Society to maintain its Members in the Possession of their just Rights, so they ought also to be maintained peaceably in them. It is very possible for Men to possess what they do not enjoy; for there is nothing more required in Possession, than that we have the Thing in our Power; whereas Enjoyment implies that we are in *quiet Possession*, and not only have the Thing in our Power, but have it without Fear and without Interruption: Such then as in any Society instil such Notions as tend to the questioning the Rectitude of the Constitution under which they live, shake the very Foundations of Society, and, as they inspire Suspicions in the People of the Right those who govern them have to their Dominion; so out of Regard to Self-Preservation, which will be ever the First Law of Nature, they compel Governors to withdraw their Thoughts from the Care of the Publick, to watch over their own Safety. Thus they break the Bands which tie Subjects to Sovereigns, and Sovereigns to Subjects; they whisper away the Confidence which alone gives Spirit and Firmness to a Commonwealth, and, like all Backbiters and Slanderers, while they magnify the Intensity of their own Zeal, and the Usefulness of their Intelligence, they enervate the natural Strength of the Body Politick; and therefore, though they may be Friends to their own Private Interest by contriving how to further it when Society comes to be new-modelled, yet in labouring to subvert that Form it wore when they were born, they prove themselves no Friends to the People, at whose Expence all such Changes are made, how little soever for their Profit.

THERE is yet another Criterion, whereby the Friends of Society, and consequently the Friends of the People, may be distinguished from their Foes, and this is the more valuable, because it is very easy and plain: It is, in few Words, the *Spirit* with which they speak. It is the Remark of *Horace*, in his *Art of Poetry*, That he who would affect another's Passions, must be moved himself; The converse of which ought certainly to be esteemed a Maxim as well founded as this; and consequently we ought to pay no Respect to the Discourses of such as in those very Discourses betray a very small Concern for the Matter about which they speak. It is certain that Railery and Ridicule are the Effect of Indignation only, and not of any noble Passion; when therefore Persons speak on Points relating to Government and Society in low and ludicrous Terms, we may conclude that they are very angry with the Government, and have very little Regard for Society; if they had, this Regard would have got the better of their Indignation, they would not have jested and quibbled, but would have lamented and bemoaned the Ruin of their Country. It is the common Opinion, That the Language of honest Men is the Language of their Hearts; but I believe, on a thorough Inspection, it will be found that all Language is the Language of the Heart; Or, to apply a divine Rule, which can never be better applied than for the Safety of the People, we ought to conclude with the inspired Writer, that out of the Abundance of the Heart the Mouth speaketh. If this therefore be so, all arch Papers, poignant Pamphlets, stinging Songs, and sprightly Speeches, are so many Indications of *Rancour, Malice, and private Spirit*, which never yet did any Good to the People. Under Tyrannick Governments, where Society is not held together with a natural, but as it were with an Iron Band, something of this sort may

be allowed: But in that it may be allowed here, it is plain it cannot agree with free Governments, as violent Remedies are altogether inexcusable in any but Cases of Extremity. Where therefore Men are at Liberty to deliver their Minds freely on Matters of Government, to point out any Errors they may observe, and to demand, according to the Method: pointed out by those Governments, the Redress of such Errors as they detect, if they will quit these *safe and open Roads* for crooked and winding Paths, in which nothing but their *private Piques* can lead them, the People have a Right to despise, nay, and to punish such Outcries as tend not to *shew them their Danger*, but to *disturb them from their Business*; I say they have a Right to distinguish these *Beutesurs* from *Patriots*, and if they do not exert this Right, tho' the Government may feel the first Blows, yet the Strokes of Faction will in the End reach the People, and force them to undergo Variety of Woes, till they do exert their Right, and, by crushing these Serpents, make way for the Re-establishment of that mild and gentle Sway, which through their Hissings they were so far infatuated as to pull down. Thus I have done my best to shew that from clear and self-evident Principles, the Enemies of a People may be *descried and known*, whatever Masks or Disguises they may put on. If in our Nation there are no Writers who laugh at Government in general, sneer at *Senates*, and *inval date Laws*; If there are none who libel *Magistrates*, *despise Authority*, and refer all Things to the Judgment of the People; If we never see *Lampoons* on *solemn Subjects*, *Treaties* turned to *Farce*, and *Councils* once held sacred and venerable, *laughed at*, *scorned*, and made a *publick Jest*; then have I been fighting with Chimeras, Windmills, and Creatures of my own Brain; but if any such there be, they are assuredly Enemies, not only to the present Administration, and to the Government as it now stands, but to the Constitution, and to the People.

R. FREEMAN.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Persian Ambassador at the Court of Russia has notify'd to the Czarina, that his Master Kouli Kan had not only suppress'd the Rebels on the Frontiers of Tartary, but besieged Candahar, the Capital City of the Province of that Name, after having beat a great Body of the Rebels, that would have prevented his Passage into that Country. This Ambassador added, that the Great Mogul had sent a Solemn Embassy to Kouli Kan, to recognize him as *Sophi of Persia*, and that the latter has also dispatched an Ambassador to Constantinople.

They give at Constantinople the following Account of the Business of the said Ambassador sent thither by Kouli Kan; viz. That when the Porte had resolv'd to break the Peace with Russia, they plainly foresaw that their Rupture with the Emperor also would be unavoidable; and for Fear that they should not be able to support a War against both those Powers at once, they were determined to call for the Assistance of Thomas Kouli Kan. To engage him they try'd all Methods, and spar'd no Intimations. They represented to him, That the formidable Union betwixt the Emperor and Russia might one Day prove the Ruin of the Ottoman Empire; and that, in such a Case, the other Princes and States of Asia would have Reason to dread the Consequences. To these Arguments of so general a Concern, they added others, still more persuasive. They offered Kouli Kan to give him two or three Provinces, that bordered upon the Conquests which were yielded to him by the



rences, and having there seated themselves in their Chairs of State, those of the Imperial Ministers being cover'd with Crimson Damask, and those of the Russians with Purple Velvet, both the one and the other being adorned with Lace and Fringe of Silver, while the Turks sat after the Oriental Manner, upon magnificent Squabs; the Count d'Ostein, the Emperor's First Plenipotentiary, read his Imperial Majesty's Proposals with a loud Voice, which being in Latin were translated by his Excellency's Interpreter. The Reis-Effendi made Answer in the Turkish Language, the Contents of which were explained to the Emperor's Ministers by the Interpreter of the Porte. Then M. de Schaffiroff, one of the Russian Plenipotentiaries, made a very fine Speech, wherein he gave an Account of the Motives of the present War; and shewed the Necessity of proceeding in earnest to the Conclusion of a Peace, in Order to save the Effusion of Human Blood: And thus ended the First Session.

At the Third Conference, the Imperial and Russian Ministers moderated their Pretensions considerably; and

At the Fourth, they made a Scruple to continue their Negotiations with the Porte, upon Advice that the Grand Vizier was deposed, and another put in his Place; and that thereupon the Plenipotentiaries of the Ottoman Porte made Answer, That they held their Commissions from the Grand Seigneur: That they would forthwith dispatch One of their Principal Officers to Constantinople, to inform his Highness of what had passed in the Four Conferences; and that as soon as they received an Answer, they would communicate it to the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and the Czarina.

At the Fifth Conference, it is said that the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and Russia declared, That their Instructions were to demand that the *Uti Possidetis* should be establish'd as the Basis of the Negotiations of Peace; the Ministers of the Porte loudly exclaimed against a Condition which appeared to them so hard, and disadvantageous to the Grand Seigneur; and the Reis Effendi said, It was better to break off the Conferences, than to treat upon such a Footing: Upon which Baron Dahlman took occasion to represent, that this Condition would not perhaps be rigorously insisted upon, and that he thought the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg might relinquish something in that Article, if the Porte on her Side would facilitate the Conclusion of the Preliminaries. Couriers have been dispatch'd again from Nimerow to Vienna and Petersburg, for fuller Instructions on that Head, as well as on the Suspension of Arms propos'd by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

There have been great Disputes among the Turkish Clergy, about granting the Permission desired by the Janisaries to drink Wine during the War with the Christians; and the same was at length decided in their Favour, and a License for that end delivered by the Mufti, importing, That the Grand Seigneur's Troops might, without derogating from the Law of Mahomet, be allowed to drink Wine during the War against the Unbelievers, provided they made a moderate Use of such License, and drank Wine only to enable them better to support the Fatigues of the Campaign.

They write from Caminick, that they have Advice there, that the Turkish Minister who was at Fraustad, to compliment the King of Poland on his Accession to the Throne, was strangled at his Return to Choczim; because, say they, he went upon that Embassy upon the bare Orders of the Grand Vizier, who is newly deposed, without any Authority for it from the Ottoman Porte.

Letters from Vienna say, Prince Charles of Lorain continues ill at Prebourg; that the Court had just received two Expresses from Hungary, the Advices whereof were not made public; but they say, the General Baron de Schmettau is dead of the Distemper of that Country; That the Turkish Garrison of Widdin has made a vigorous Salley upon the Troops that form'd the Blockade, and that Count Seckendorf's Army was but two Days March from the Frontier of Bosnia.

The Letters from Vienna add, that the Emperor has declared to the States of his Hereditary Dominions, that tho' he had demanded 25,000 Recruits of them, and 8000 Horses to remount his Cavalry, to enable him to continue the War against the Turks next Year, yet it would be more convenient for him to receive that Supply in Money, to be employ'd in lifting Men in the Empire to reinforce his Army. Accordingly the States of Austria have furnished the Imperial Chest with a considerable Sum to buy 10,000 Horses; and there's a Talk of laying a Poll Tax this Year throughout the Hereditary Countries, if a Peace be not speedily concluded.

They write from Transylvania, that the Turks are for most Part encamp'd in several Places between the Niester, the Pruth, and the Danube, in such Manner as to be able to unite either against the Germans or Russians. And from Vienna, that the Prince of Saxe-Hilburghausen is returned to Gradiſca in Slavonia, the Orders he had to advance towards Servia being revoked.

Letters from Dresden say, they have certain Advice that Count Munich, whose Army continues incamp'd about the River Bog, is preparing to send his Troops into Quarters of Refreshment; and that the Imperial Troops will make no farther Attempt in Hungary during this Campaign, in hopes that a Peace will be concluded with the Turks this Winter.

Letters from Madrid say, that the King of Spain has impos'd on the Clergy of his Dominions an annual Tax of 150,000 Livres, to continue so long as the War with the Moors on the Coast of Africa shall last. We are likewise confirmed by the same Letters in the Report which we formerly mentioned in this Journal, of great Quantities of Silver having been discovered in a Field near Sonora, with these farther Particulars, That this rich Field is situate between two Hills, 200 Leagues North-West of Mexico, in a Colony called *Corodegrachi*, and abounds with Silver mixed with Gold of a good Alloy: Amongst other Ingots and Wedges of this Metal, one has been found that weighs 180 lb. which will be sent into Spain as it was found. It is added, that this Fact, as extraordinary as it may appear, is attested by all the Letters from Mexico.

They write from Hanover, that M. Munichshausen, a Minister of State, M. Tappe, Director of the Consistory, and M. Mentzer, the Counsellor of the Consistory, and Chief Pastor of the Church in the Castle, set out the 5th Instant for Gottingen, where they were to make their Publick Entry that Evening, and next Day to assist at the solemn Ceremony of the Inauguration of that University. The Two first were vested with the Character of Envoys from his Britannick Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, and the Third was to preach the Inauguration Sermon, at the Church of the said University.

Letters from Hamburg and Copenhagen say, that the Masters of the Ships returned home from Greenland, have reported to their Owners, That though according to the ancient Laws the Whale-Fishery belongs, in certain Places, to the Crown of Denmark solely; yet certain Dutch Ships have undertaken to disturb the said Fishery there, in such a Manner as if it belonged to them to prescribe whatsoever Laws they pleased about the Freedom of Commerce, in all the Seas they came to. And they add, that the King has resolv'd to refer this Attempt to the mature Consideration of some other Powers, whether it be not convenient to fix Limits to the said Commerce.

They write from Leghorn, That the Duke of Lorain has sent Word to the General de Wachtendonck, that he will be at Florence in November next: And that the Corsican Malecontents give the Genoese a great deal of Vexation; and that there's Advice by an English Ship from Tunis, that the old Bey has made himself Master of the whole Country, and that his eldest Son, with a numerous Army of the Mountaineers, has block'd up the new Bey in the City of Tunis.

Letters of the 27th ult. O. S. from Florence say, that some English Gentlemen meeting at an

Ordinary there One Volume, with a Table parted, and fough complete Index to the whole, Capt. Ponsonby: The Earl of Mido of Dorset; and the TANNICUS, Being to the Duke of Rutland, who were of the Company, left it a little before the Quarrel broke out.

We are assured that the King of France granted the Republick of Genoa 26 Battalions to assist them in subduing the Rebels of Corsica; that the first Embarkation is to be on the 1st of November, O. S. and that in Pursuance thereof the Officers of the said Regiments have Orders to repair to their Posts by the 25th of next Month.

Extrait of a Letter from Versailles, dated the 27th of this Month, from M. Amelot, Minister and Secretary of State, to M. de la Cloſure, the French Resident at Geneva.

S I R,

I received your Letters of the 24th, 25th, and 30th past, whereby you inform me of the Insurrection of the Burghers of Geneva against the Magistrates: And his Majesty highly approves of your Behaviour upon this Occasion. 'Tis to be hoped, that the Confidence which both the Parties have reposed in you, will put it in your Power to bring about an entire Pacification. Be sure to let both the Magistrates and Burghers know, how much concerned the King is to hear of the Domestic Troubles in their Government; and how desirous he is, to see the Tranquillity of a Republick restored, which has been so long his Ally. It seems, by your last Letter, that the same Ferment is still subsisting; and that the Aim of the Burghers is to establish a Government meerly Democratical; which certainly would not be for the Advantage of the Republick, which has subsisted 200 Years under the Authority of Magistrates: But the Alterations which are contriving would be such a Subversion, as might be attended with the Ruin of the Magistracy. It were necessary, in the first Place, to lay the Storm, by making the Citizens entirely secure, to recall all those who are removed out of the City, and particularly all the Members of the Little and Grand Council; and to prohibit, under the severest Penalties, all Acts of Violence, Oppression, and Injury, either betwixt Private Persons, or between the Parties.

L O N D O N.

On Thursday about Two o'clock in the Afternoon, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, went from Guildhall to Carleton House in Pall-mall in their Formalities, to congratulate their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the Birth of the Princess Augusta, and were very graciously receiv'd, having the Honour to kiss their Royal Highness's Hands.

An Address from the City of Dublin was the same Day presented to his Royal Highness, by the Lord Baltimore.

The King's Road in Hyde-Park is almost gravell'd and finish'd, and the Lamp-Poles are fixed up; and it will soon be opened, and the old Road levell'd with the Park.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have stationed the remaining to Ships and Masters as follow: The Prince of Wales, Captain Pelly; the London, Captain Boole; the Prince of Orange, Captain Hudson; the Princess Royal, Captain Backwell; for China, The Beaufort, Captain Bulton, for Madagascor, Capt. of Cormandel, and Bay of Bengal: The Wager, Captain Raymond; the Nelson, Capt. Hutchinson; for the Coast and Sea: The Argyle, Capt. Sturthorn for Bombay, Coast and Bay: The Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Braum for Bengal and Bombay: And the Scarborough, Capt. Westcott, for Bengal and Bencoolen.

Greenwich Market, conformable to a Qu lately made to the Governors of that Hospital has been opened, with such Success, that it is rather a Fair than a Market at present: And is not in the least doubted but it will turn



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the last Treaty of Peace. The only Thing then to be adjusted, was some Articles that remained undetermined with regard to the Disputes between the Turks and Persians, touching the Sects of *Omar* and *Ali*: And the Porte not being so scrupulous in those Matters as heretofore, granted the Persians all they desired in those Respects. This Difficulty being removed, *Thamas Kouli Kan* considered the Importance of the Two other Articles abovementioned; and 'tis in Order to treat thereof that he has sent the Ambassador. This Minister, since his Arrival, at Constantinople, has had frequent Conferences with the *Kaimacan*; and we are assur'd, that every Thing relating to the new Cessions that are to be made to Persia, is almost settled; and that *Kouli Kan* is to furnish the Porte with a Supply of 160,000 Men.

The last Advices from General *Lafcy's* Army say, that he was encamped on the Banks of the River *Molotni-Wodi*, which falls into that called the Muddy Sea, where he is advantageously posted to keep the Tartars in Awe, and hinder their Incursions. He has 10,000 Prisoners with him, that he took in his late Expedition into the Crim.

They write from *Asoph*, that the Cuban Tartars taking Advantage of the Absence of the Cossacks of the Don, who had for most Part followed General *Lafcy* in his Expedition into the Crim, passed the Don, plundered and burnt several Villages, and carried a great many Women and Children into Slavery; but the Cossacks who stay'd behind in the Country, mounting their Horses with all Speed, pursu'd and overtook the Tartars, kill'd a great Number of them, and retok Part of their Booty.

They write from *Petersburg*, That if the Conditions of Peace propos'd to the Porte are not accepted, which begins to be much doubted, the Court has resolv'd to prosecute the War with Vigour, and for that End has order'd 40,000 Men to be rais'd for compleating Count *Munich's* Army; and for this Purpose the 125th Man out of the Czarina's Subjects will be impress'd, out of which Number the Monks are not to be excepted; it being the Opinion of the Court, that besides the Prayers which their Vocation obliges them to put up for the Glory and Prosperity of the State, they may also contribute to it in another Manner, by carrying Arms for the Defence of that Government which has so long provided for their Maintenance: And upon this Occasion a Rule has been made, that all Fryars under 30 Years of Age, shall be oblig'd to serve as Common Soldiers, as soon as they receive the Order, but that after the War is over they shall be at Liberty to resume the Monk's Habit, unless they chuse rather to wear that of the Soldier.

The Russians having found that the keeping of *Oczakow* would take up no less than 10,000 Men to garison it, have determin'd to demolish the Fortifications of the Town, but to add to those of the Castle; for which a Garison of 3000 Men will be sufficient; and the Court, at Count *Munich's* Request, has order'd the College of War to prepare 1,700,000 Beams, Planks, &c. to be sent thither, not only for the Repair of the New Fortifications, but for the Building of several new Ships; and Vice-Admiral *Sinawin* is set out thither with 29 Officers of the Marine, and 800 Seamen, the Russian *Florilla* being to continue there all the Winter: And Orders are given likewise for mending the Roads betwixt that City and *Moscow*, by the Soldiers of the neighbouring Garisons.

The following Letter from the *Seraskier* of *Oczakow* (now a Prisoner with the Russians) to the Ministers of the Ottoman Court; gives an authentick Account from that Quarter of the taking of that City by Count *Munich*.

'On Tuesday the 11th of the Month *Rabioul* Evola, the Muscovite Troops arriv'd at a Place call'd *Karcula*, two Hours March from *Oczakoff*, where they had their first Skirmish with one of our Parties. By Wednesday they had extended themselves over all the Ground near the City, from the Bog to the Seaside, and the Artillery and Small Arms did not

cease Firing all the Day. On Thursday they penetrated to the Forts before the Palisades, and upon that Day, and till the Saturday following, the Muscovites threw a vast Number of Bombs into the City, which set Fire in the Night-Time to the Houses that were only of Timber, so that 'twas not possible to extinguish it. At Day-Break the Fire catch'd another Quarter, near the Gate *Aga Kabaschy*, and spread with such Fury to the Neighbourhood, that it could not be stopp'd. At the same time the Muscovites began to storm the Outworks of the Place; upon which a very smart Combat ensu'd, which was attended with a very great Slaughter, while the Flames that were raging in the Town reach'd to three Magazines of Powder, which blew up at once, and kill'd several thousand Persons.

'I, your Servant, was bury'd under Ground for the Space of an Hour, and 'twas with much Difficulty that I was taken out alive. As by this Accident we had not many Men left, we thought fit to surrender the Town, and having hung out the Signal, we dispatch'd the *Czausch Pasha*, by the Consent of the whole Garison, to the Muscovite General, to acquaint him of our Resolution. But the Answer came too late. It was impossible to stay in the Town any longer, much less to defend it, because of the Fire which burnt to the very Gates. The Muscovites took Advantage of the Conflagration, and enter'd full drive into the Town at two several Places, which so increased the Alarm and Confusion, that the Garison began to fly towards the Sea, where one Part of it perished in the Waves, while another Part perish'd in the Flames as they were also making their Escape. There were indeed a few that sav'd their Lives in some small Boats; but we know neither their Number nor their Names. As for me, your Slave, who in these Circumstances was so fear'd, that I knew not whether I was alive or dead; I fell into the Hands of the General *Rumanzoff*, and did not come to myself all Night.

'Next Day the *Czausch Pasha* obtained Leave from General *Rumanzoff* to pass on the other Side of the River with the Bulk of our Men that were retir'd that way, by which means they sav'd their Lives, in which they were more fortunate than the *Bashaws* *Debubecker*, *Chussein*, *Mehemet*, *Weselm* and *Seymentzy*, who lost their's in the Storm. As to us, who are now in the Muscovite Army, having obtained Leave to write, we have taken the Opportunity to give an Account to the Sublime Porte of our unhappy Fate, to which we have been, by the Divine Providence, condemn'd. For the rest, the Sublime Porte alone will determine, when 'tis for its Convenience to put an End to the War by a good Peace, to release me and the other Prisoners, and to restore Tranquillity to the Subjects of the Empire.

To the above Letter from the *Seraskier*, we shall add the following Extracts of two Letters from Count *Munich* to the Czarina, one dated the 4th, and the other the 9th of last Aug. as a Supplement to the taking of that important Place, and other Transactions on that Side.

'The Victory gain'd over the Infidels at *Oczakow*, appears every Day more and more important. According to the last Letters from thence above 18,000 dead Bodies have already been found, and others are discovered every Day along the Sea, and under the Ruins of the Houses and Magazines. Several Persons who had endeavour'd to conceal their Birth and Quality, begin to unmask themselves. Among others, there's the Son of the *Basha* who commanded last Year in *Asoph*, and is now in the Crim Tartary with his Wives and Children; a Son of *Achmet a Basha* with 3 Tails, with all his Family; and several others of the same Rank; who report, that the *Aga* of the *Janisaries* lost his Life also at the Defence of *Oczakow*, to which he went with several other Officers of Merit, to signalize his Zeal and Bravery. The Artillery found out hitherto amounts to 107 Brass Cannon, 20 Iron Cannon, and 9 Mortars of Brass;

of which the Bombardiers that were bred under the famous *Bonneval*, made good during the Siege.

'The Booty was the greater, because the principal Men of the City and Garison not dare to secrete their Effects, for fear of alarming the rest of the Inhabitants. I have given the *Seraskier* Leave to send two of his Men to *Bender*, to let his Family know that he is in the Land of the Living. By the Journal I have hereunto annex'd, Your Majesty will find, that I spent all the Month of July, between the Bog and the *Niefter*, and was all that Time for the Grand Vizier; but the being no Forage in all the Country, I compos'd under a Necessity of re-passing the Bog, vertheless, on the 26th of July, O. S. which was about 5 Days after we began to pass it, I sent a Detachment of the Cossacks of *Saporogh*, in 26 Long-Boats, towards the Mouth of the *Niefter*, in Order to execute an Enterprize; which, if it succeeds, will alarm the Enemy to some Purpose.'

Letters from the Congress at *Nimrow* for the Turkish Plenipotentiaries have actually rejected the *Uti Possidetis*; and that their Effendi declared, 'That the Grand Seignior so far from being oblig'd to consent to such a heavy Imposition, had much more Reason to demand an Equivalent of the Emperor, because his Imperial Majesty had broke the Treaty of *Passarowitz*, whereas the Porte had observ'd it strictly; in'much that they did not take Advantage of the Opportunity they might have had, of attacking the Emperor, while he was at War with France and Spain.' They say, that this Minister hinted, moreover, that the said Equivalent ought to be *Belgrade*, or *Temeswar*. But the *Reis Effendi's* Argument is fallacious, in his making it a Merit in the Porte for not falling upon the Emperor, at a Time when the War of Persia cut them out so much Work that they were not in a Condition to attack his Imperial Majesty.

General *Seckendorff* is continuing his March towards *Zwornick*: But he must take a small Place which lies in his Way, call'd *Uscitza*, where there are some Fortifications and a very strong Garison, besides a separate Body of Turks intrenched behind it. It is suppos'd that General *Seckendorff* arriv'd at *Uscitza* about the 16th Instant. It is assur'd that Prince *Ragotsky* and Count *Bonneval* are marching with a Body of Turks towards General *Wallis* in *Wallachia*.

The Duke of *Lorain*, who had been out of order, but was pretty well recovered, is again taken ill of a feverish Indisposition, which continues on him; however, the Physicians do not apprehend any Danger. Prince *Charles*, his Brother, is arriv'd at *Vienna*, tolerably recover'd but very weak.

Advices of the 1st of September, by way of *Vienna*, from Velt Marshal *Munich's* Army say, that he intend'd to attack *Bielgorod* upon the Black Sea; in which Undertaking it is thought he may be able to succeed with the Help of the Russian Fleet; and this Exploit will be favourable to the Designs of the Imperialists.

Letters from *Venice*, of the 17th ult. O. S. say, that a Courier who was lately dispatch'd from their Ambassador at Constantinople to the Republick, was attacked on the Road by some Turks in Disguise, who first took away his Letters and then murdered him, and wounded two Persons that were travelling the Road with him.

Those of the 6th ult. from *Naples*, say, that Majesty has reduced the Publick Interest to 5 per Cent.

They write from *Genova*, that the seem inflexible in their Demands, and that very Women threaten to stab their Husbands, if they bate an Article of the Treaty.

It is affirm'd at *Frankfort*, that the Protestant Powers are forming a League, for the Interest of making farther Force of the Clause for the Article of the Treaty, that this Alliance is

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the Protestant Courts in the North, and in Germany, will be invited to accede to it.

They write from *Hanover*, that the Nobility of that Court, of whom there was a very numerous Appearance of both Sexes at Göttingen, to see the Inauguration of that University, cannot say enough in Commendation of the good Order then observed there, notwithstanding the great Concourſe of foreign Students thither from Halle, Jena, Helmſtadt, Rintelen, &c. to be and wait Spectators of the Ceremony; and that upon this Solemnity a great many Pieces of Poetry were composed in Honour of his Britannick Majesty King George, the best of which Compositions were well received, and handsomely rewarded, and to pass some of them sent over to his Majesty.

The Count Frederick-William of Wied-Neuwied, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, the Nobleman who had so great a Share in the first Negotiations of Peace between the Emperor and the King of France, died at Neuwied last Month, of a Fit of an Apoplexy, which seized him just as he returned from Hunting. He was very well beloved by his Subjects, and is succeeded by the Count his eldest Son.

Letters from *Paris* say, That Cardinal de Bernis has been indisposed since his Arrival at Paris, because of a Rheumatism, which is imputed to the Change of Air; and that four Persons lately apprehended for some imprudent Expressions, which gave Rise to the Reports of an Alteration that was going to be made in the Ministry of France, are under daily Examination. These false Rumours were principally aimed at M. Orry, Comptroller General of the Finances, a Minister whose Zeal and unexceptionable Conduct have secured him the Confidence of the King, and the Esteem of the whole Court: And 'tis said, that the Count de Ségur, Secretary of State, has writ a Letter to him by Order of his Majesty, wherein he tells him, "That so far from being under any Concern for Reports of that kind, he ought to despise them, and that the Authors thereof, being detected, they would be treated in such a manner, as to convince the Publick how much the King is offended with those who censure the Conduct of the Persons whom he honours with his Confidence."

They write from the *Hague*, that the Directors of the East India Company have sent with a Body of Agents to confer with those of the East India General, and to desire the Renewal of their Grant, which tho' it has still 3 Years to run, yet as they want Alterations to be made in the Conditions and Articles of the Grant, proportionably to the Alterations that have happened in Commerce, they think they cannot let it run too soon.

L O N D O N.

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.
A humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin.

May it please your Majesty,
YOUR Majesty's very faithful and loyal City of Dublin, is too much interested in the Prosperity of your most August House, to be silent on so happy an Event, as her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's being safely delivered of a Princess; an Event, which cannot give more Satisfaction to your Majesty, in beholding the Increase of your Royal Family, than it doth Joy to your People, in strengthening out the Prospect of their Felicity to future Ages.

Your Majesty, and your Royal Father of Memory, have been the only Instances in History, of two successive Reigns, in which the People have had the Pleasure of a peaceful Succession of the Crown to the third Generation; and We are assured, that the latest Posterity will be as happy as the Kings sprung from your Majesty's City of Dublin has been under your Majesty's

Felicity to observe your Majesty's continuance of your great and glorious

Memory; and which were re-established by the reasonable Accession of your Majesty's Royal Father, at a Time when the Liberties of this City were attacked and endangered for the steady Adherence of the Citizens to the Constitution of their Country, and to the Settlement of the Crown on the only Protestant Branch that remained of the Royal Family.

As we can never too much admire your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in providing for the future Peace and Happiness of your People, by the timely Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, so no Choice could be more acceptable to your People than his illustrious Consort, of the House of Saxony. The Princes who are to spring from so amiable a Pair, will need no other Incitements to Virtue than by looking back to the Examples of their great Ancestors, where they will see on the one Hand Crowns despised for the Sake of Conscience, and on the other ample Dominions sacrificed to the Cause of Liberty; they will likewise see those Crowns replaced by Providence with more illustrious Diadems, and the Loss of those Dominions rewarded with Regal Power over a brave, free, and faithful People; this will naturally excite in them not only a Love for these Realms, where the unalienable Rights of Conscience are so tenderly preserved, and where Liberty is now at length so happily established, but also a just Value for a People who have done and suffered greatly in the glorious Cause of both.

We can easily preface the happy Lot of our Posterity, who are to obey a Series of Princes that will be formed upon such Models of Virtue, and have been exemplified afresh in your Majesty and your Royal Consort; for it is indeed no other than what we feel and enjoy ourselves under your Majesty's wise and gentle Government.

In Testimony whereof, we have caused the Common Seal of the said City to be hereto affixed, this 29th Day of August, 1737.

The Dutch Merchants concerned in the *Flora* and the *Azogue* lately arrived at Cadiz, have received Advice from their Correspondents, that the Effects brought from America, have been unloaded into the King's Warehouses, and that they are soon like to be distributed without any Demand by the Court of Madrid of any larger Indulto than usual.

The Antelope Man of War, Capt. Watson, is arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica; by whom there is Advice of the Death of Capt. Digby Dent the Commodore; as also of Capt. Forrester of the King's Ship. Capt. Bridge, who commanded the Antelope, is now Commodore, and has the Dunkirk Man of War.

By a Passenger who came in the Antelope Man of War, we are informed, that on the 16th of September they spoke with the Sea-Horse, Capt. Griffen, who told them, that he met with a *Guarda Costa*, coming thro' the Gulph, who detained him 20 Hours, but finding nothing for their Purpose they dismissed him; but that they had taken the Dispatch, Capt. De la Motte, and the *Loyal Charles*, Capt. Way, both bound from Jamaica to London; and the *George* of Bristol, and carried them into the Havannah: Besides whom was carried in there the Prince William, Captain Kinslough, bound from St. Christopher's to London; and it is said another Ship belonging to Bristol, and a Ship bound from Cork to Jamaica, had been carried into the same Place.

The Elizabeth, Hodgson, from Jamaica for London, was left at Sea about 3 Weeks ago. She had been taken in her Passage; but the Spaniards having their Hands full, let her go, as being least valuable.

The Spanish Depredations increasing, instead of decreasing, and the French having lately entered upon the same Business, has rendered the Trade to and from the Sugar Islands very precarious.

The King's Whetson, Capt. Craycroft, from Greenland for London, is put into Newcastle, having caught 5 Whales: There were but three Ships sailed from the River this Year for Greenland, two of which arrived some time since, having caught one Whale each.

On Monday the Lord Portmore's Horse won the 300 Guineas at Newmarket; And

On Tuesday the great Match was run between the Earl of Godolphin's Horse *Lath*, and Mr. Vane's Mare, and was won by *Lath*.

On Tuesday Morning one of the Officers in the Yeomen of the Guard to the King, was found drown'd in the old Reservoir at the Head of the New-River. He had in his Pockets a Silver Watch, 15s. in Money, and two Gold Rings on his Fingers.

Tuesday last Week was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, when, after the Bond Debt was laid before them, and a Committee chosen to inspect their By-Laws, Mr. Coope proposed the reading of a Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 31st of July last, which shewed an Inclination on the Part of the 13 who voted for it to set aside a Resolution of a former General Court relating to the Choice of their Officers; on which Occasion he moved, in order to prevent future Disputes, or Measures to set aside Resolutions of General Courts, and thereby to preserve their just and necessary Authority.

That no Person appointed, or hereafter to be elected a Director of this Company, shall be capable of holding any Office or Place in this Company during the Time for which he is or shall be appointed or chosen to be a Director, tho' he shall during that time disqualify himself.

This Question was recommended by Mr. Caswell and others, and after Objections and canvassing of the same, it was carried unanimously in the Affirmative.

We learn by Letters from Kingston in Jamaica, dated August 6. That in the Course of 26 Years there never was so great a Scarcity of Sugar at the Season of the Year, or People put under a greater Difficulty to dispatch the Ships; and the greatest part of those in the Harbour will either be obliged to return empty, or lie till the next Crop; there not being at that time 50 Hogheads on all the Wharfs.

On Wednesday Morning six Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, (Katherine Lenge being reprieved) viz. Robert Barrow, John Totterdale, John Golwell, John Purdy, John Richardson, and John Cotton. The Bodies of Totterdale and Cotton were buried by their Friends, in the New Chapel Church-yard, Westminster.

On Tuesday Evening the Stage Coach going to Wandford was attacked on Epping Forest, by a single Highwayman, who took about 30 Shillings from the Passengers, one of whom was the Widow of the Rev. Mr. Hoole, close to whose Garden the Robbery was committed. By all Description it was the same Man who has robbed so many Persons on that Part of the Forest.

Monday last Week the Beadle of Battersea Parish being at work at Barnes, and having drank a little too much, his Wife (being in the same Condition) reproached him very severely, and bid him go and drown himself; accordingly he stripped himself before her and several other Spectators, and run into the Thames. She continuing her Reproaches, telling him, that he only made her believe he would drown himself, he went further in, threw himself down, and was never observed to rise afterwards. After he was got into the River, a Person followed him, but before he could overtake him, he had thrown himself down, and was carried along with the Tide.

On Thursday Morning a new-born Child was thrown out of a Window in Holborn, and killed on the Spot; for which the Mother was committed to Newgate.

On Friday last Week there was a Grand Meeting of the College of Physicians in Warwick-Lane, to chuse Officers for the Year ensuing, when Dr. Thomas Pellet was again chosen President, this being the third Time that worthy Gentleman has had the Honour conferred upon him by that Learned Body; at the same time Dr. Horsman, Dr. Leatherland, and Dr. Comarque were admitted Fellows. Dr. Coates, Dr. Hutton, and Dr. Bedford, Candidates. Dr. Wharton was rechosen Treasurer. Dr. Martel Register in the room of Dr. Tyson.

The

The four Censors are Dr. Tyson, Dr. Bouchier, Dr. Wharton, and Dr. Martel.

The same Day about 6 in the Evening, a Gentleman going in his Coach to Wandsworth, was attacked by two Foot Pads near Vauxhall, one of them had two Pistols, the other had none, and both put their Heads into the Coach, on which the Coachman jump'd from his Box and beat the Pistols out of his Hand, then, by the Assistance of his Master, and a Countryman coming by, they were taken, tied Neck and Heels, put up in the Coach, and carried to Wandsworth, where being had before a Magistrate they were committed to Gaol.

Also the same Day Mr. Waring, who kept the George Inn at Concy in Hertfordshire, with his Ostler and three other Servants (who had been bit by a mad Dog) having been down to Gravesend in a Wherry belonging to Dorset Stairs, and returning home, the Wherry sunk, a little below Erith, in Sight of the Gravesend Boat; and four of the Passengers and the two Watermen, whose Names were Matthew Milby and John Ware, were drown'd; the 5th being happily saved, though with much Difficulty; who relates, That all the seven Persons on board were very sober; that they had no Sail, but a Tilt up; that upon the Turn of a Point they shipp'd what the Watermen call a great Sea, (the Wind and Water being contrary to each other) which sunk them down at once, and the Tilt, 'tis supposed, kept some of the rest from rising; that there were also three Dogs in the Boat, which had been dipp'd by reason of the fatal Bite of the mad Dog; that he scrambled about when in the Water, to catch hold of any thing to save himself; but was twice put off from the Boat by the biggest Dog; that at last he got hold of the Keel, the Bottom being upwards, and there clung, till a Boat putting off from the Powder-Mills hard by, took him up. The two Watermen, as well as the Passengers, are much regretted by all who knew them, being remarkably civil Fellows.

On Sunday last two Boats going from London to Greenwich, having several Persons on Board, and endeavouring to outfall each other, one of them was overset near Deptford; by which Accident Mr. Morgan, an Oil-Merchant was drowned, but the others were happily taken up by the Assistance of the other Boat's Crew.

On Monday Margaret Mann, Jane Serivin, Ann Webb, Sarah Morris, and John Smith, were convicted by Col. De Veil, at his House in Thrift-street, Soho, for selling Spirituous Liquors in the Parishes of St. Giles and St. Ann, in less Quantity than two Gallons, contrary to the Statute in that Case made and provided, four of whom paid the Penalty inflicted by Act of Parliament, 10l. apiece, viz. Ann Webb, Sarah Morris, Margaret Mann, and Jane Serivin; and John Smith was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell; but was since discharged on paying the like Sum.

Wednesday Night last Week, as a Book-keeper belonging to an eminent Citizen was returning from Southwark, about Eleven o'Clock, he was attacked in the Broad-way between the Houses on London Bridge, by three Foot-pads, and a Woman, who giving him a Punch on the Belly, bid him stand, whilst one of the Villains demanded his Money, which he gave him, being two Guineas and some Silver. Another of them stepping aside, and pretending to be passing along, said, Sir, are you robbed? And he answering he was, the other said, What have they taken your Watch? No, says he, not my Watch, only my Money; then said he, D—n you, I must have it, and accordingly took it, from him and made off.

Wood, the Miller's Servant at Limehouse, who had his Arm and Shoulder Blade torn off at his Master's Mill, is so well recovered of the Injury by the Skillfulness of the Surgeons at St. Thomas's Hospital, that he is discharged from the House.

'Tis much to be feared the heavy Rains lately fallen will furnish us with most melancholy Ac-

counts of Floods occasioned by the Swelling of the Land Waters; the first that has occurred to us is from East Grinstead in Sussex, where the Town Carrier, heavily laden with a large Cargo of Hops, was so deceived in his Road to London, by the Increase of the Waters, that he drove into a Pond, and was overturned; by which Accident his Loading was spoiled, and the Damage computed at above 200l.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Exon, Sept. 30. The Report of a Rising of the Cornish Tanners appears (as we hear) to be too true, occasioned by the great Exportation of Wheat; for, by Accounts from Padstow, Pendennis, and other Market Towns in that Neighbourhood, the Demand for Corn has been so large, that in many of the above Places 4 Bushels of Wheat were not to be seen or purchased in Publick on many Market Days; upon which they rose in great Numbers, broke open several Granaries, carried off what they could find, not out of a View (as they laid) of robbing their Neighbours, but only to supply the common Necessities of Life, and prevent their Families from Starving, and for which (as we are informed) they were ready, and offer'd, to pay the current Market Price. This News coming to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment quarter'd here, a Detachment of 40 or 50 Men were sent thither on Tuesday, and Yesterday the Remainder of the Regiment followed, but are to halt at Oakhampton till Orders from the Secretary of War, which were expected this Day.

Norwich, Oct. 1. At the Beginning of this Week died at Baubugh, within three Miles of this City, one William Whittle, who about two Months before had the Misfortune to be bit by a mad Dog: He died stark mad, and would bark like a Dog, but had his Senses between Times, and requested People to take Care and not come near him: He desired to be bled to death, and begged heartily that he might not be smothered between two Feather Beds. Two other Persons there were also bit by the said Dog, who it is hoped have saved themselves by proper and timely Applications; but a Hog that the said Dog had bit, run mad soon after, and was knock'd on the Head.

IRELAND.

Naas, Sept. 18. A sad Accident happened to one Clark, who was sinking a Pump at a Gentleman's House near Naas; an Hat accidentally dropping into the Well after it had been clear'd out, a Man ty'd to a Rope was let down for it, but perceiving a Vapour and Damp, cried out, and was immediately drawn up, but in a very weak Condition; in a little time after, Clark imagining the Damp was gone, went down, but was immediately suffocated; and a Person who went down to help him up, scarce escaped the same Fate.

Dublin, Sept. 27. We hear from Dingle in the County of Kerry, that not long since was married in that Neighbourhood a Couple, whose Age, together with the Mare they rode on, amounted to 200; 'tis added, that when the Bride was getting off her Knees, she was obliged to be assisted by two Persons.

On Friday Night six Ruffians, two of them with black Capes on their Faces, broke into the House of Mrs. Daly, a Gardener's Widow, who lives on the Road to Beggar's Bush, knock'd down a Man who looks after her Garden, and tied him Neck and Heels; then went to her and her Child in Bed, and tied them also, calling her by her Name, and bidding her not be frightened, for they would do her no Harm; after which they robbed her of what Money she had in the House, and the Quilt of her Bed, then went off undiscovered.

We hear from Waterford, that two Mines are lately discover'd in that Neighbourhood, the one of Copper, the other of Lead, the latter of which produceth a deal of Silver.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

Sir William Irby, Bart. is appointed by Royal Highness the Prince House-keeper, Kew, Carlton-House, and Norfolk-house, St. James's Square, which his Royal Highness has lately taken for his Town Residence. Thomas Salter, Esq; succeeds the late Morison, as Clerk of the Green-Cloth. Thomas Browne, Esq; is made Blue-Mantle Pursuivant at Arms, in the room of Mr. James Green, deceased. Mr. Williams is made Surveyor of Greenhouses in the room of Mr. Crawley, deceased.

PREFERMENTS MILITARY.

James Oglethorpe, Esq; is made Colonel of new-raised Regiment to be employ'd in the Plantations; and James Cochran, Esq; made Lieut. Colonel, and William Colborne, Esq; Major of the same. Nicholas Carpenter, Esq; is appointed Captain of a Troop in General Evans's Regiment of Horse.

MARRIAGES.

Samuel Edwards, Member for Great Wenlock to the Relict of Col. Betton. Dr. Hughes, of Oxford, to Miss Finch, Watford.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27. At Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Garton. Sept. 23. Of an Asthma, at Boulogne in France (where he had just arrived for his Health) Nathaniel Mift, Printer, very well known by the Weekly Papers formerly published under his Name.

Octob. 1. At his House near Golden Square, Mr. Border, Farrier to the King, and to the Four Troops of Life-Guards.

Octob. 2. At his House in New Bond-street, William Morison, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Sir Thomas Read, in the Board of Green-Cloth. Also, at his House at Chelsea, John Willey, Esq; Also, at Bath, Turges Newland, Esq; Brother to William Newland, Esq; Member for Garton in Surrey, and Son of late Sir George Newland, who formerly presented the City of London. Also, at King's College, Cambridge, Mr. Newew, Son of late Dean of Chichester. Also, at South Bottom in Surrey, Mr. Dunmore, Batchelor, formerly a Brewer in Southwark. His singular Humour made him remarkable in the Places of Pleasure, as Epfom, Tunbridge, &c. where he went by the Name of Prophet.

A few Days ago died, At Swafham, Northamptonshire, Captain John Medlicot, formerly Commander of a Man of War. At Edinburgh, James Douglas of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by the late Earl of Orkney. Also, at his Brother's House in Wandsworth, the Rev. Mr. George Pigot, Fellow of John's College, Oxford.

BANKRUPT.

John Davies, late of Haverford West, in the County of Pembroke, in Wales, Merchant, Chapman.

Jacob Whitfield, now or late of Yarmouth, the County of York, Linnendraper, Chapman.

Thomas Middleton, of Great Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, Apothecary.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Nov. 17. Bank Stock, 146 for the Opening. 177, 1 half. South Sea 101 3 4ths. Annuity 111 3 4ths, for the Opening. Ditto, 110 7 8ths, to 111. Three per Cent. 106 5 8ths. Emperor's 113 3 4ths. Ditto 5 per Cent. 109 1 half. Royal Assurance 109 1 half. 15. African 14. New India 15. Premium. Old ditto 61. Sea Bonds 31. 12s. 6d. 10s. Prem. Lotteries 4s. Stamp ditto.